

LAST EDITION

Saturday and Sunday==World's House and Home Days.

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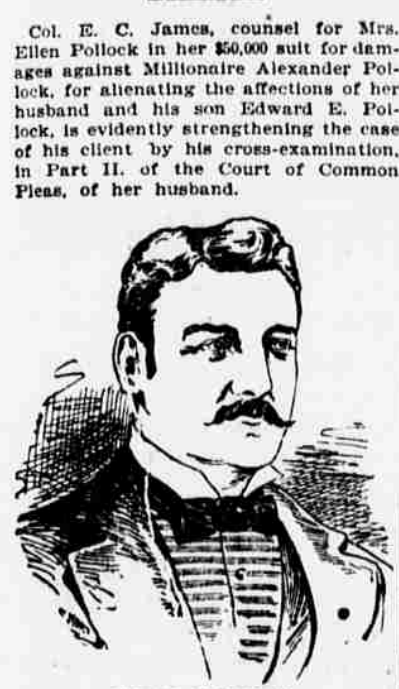
EIGHT PAGES.

POLLOCK'S ORDEAL.

Hard Pushed in His Cross-Examination by Col. James.

He Admits that His Divorce Testimony Was False.

His Father Denies All His Servant-Girl Daughter's Allegations.



Col. E. C. James, counsel for Mrs. Ellen Pollock in her \$50,000 suit for damages against Millionaire Alexander Pollock, for alienating the affections of her husband and his son Edward E. Pollock, is evidently strengthening the case of his client by his cross-examination. In Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, of her husband.

He succeeded yesterday in getting young Pollock to admit that he had married again since obtaining the Dakota divorce, at which, for the jury's benefit, the Colonel feigned great surprise, although Pollock's marriage to the young woman, who followed him to Dakota for the purpose, was published long ago in the daily papers.

The Colonel also drew from young Pollock that since he had left his wife he has been living most of the time with his parents.

This morning when he again put the youthful husband upon the stand the courtroom was crowded with highly interested spectators.

Col. James got young Pollock to produce two letters written to him by his wife November, 1899, addressing him as "Eddie," and reading with him to do what was right or else give her a final decision as to what he would do.

Pollock swore that during all the time his wife lived at 308 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street he stayed only about twenty nights at the Dakota divorce proceedings that you lived with her all the time," asked Col. James.

"If I did I was mistaken."

"Will you swear that you didn't so testify?"

"No, I won't."

"Well, now you're telling the truth then, now?"

"Now?"

"Then you lied in the Dakota court?"

Lawyer Thaw vigorously objected.

"You said yesterday that your wife called you a thief?"

"She did."

"And you swore that you were not a thief?"

"Yes, sir."

"And yet you opened a registered letter your wife sent you?"

"Yes."

"I object," shouted Lawyer Thaw. "That's unfair, incompetent, immaterial." "Perfectly fair, perfectly competent, perfectly material," quietly observed the court.

Young Pollock said he had authority to open all his father's letters, and destroy them if he saw fit.

Pollock swore that when Annie, his child, was taken from his wife the child was turned over to him.

"And you knew all the time where the child was when her mother was 'fig' to get her back?"

"I did."

"Why didn't you tell your wife where the child was?"

"Because I didn't want her to have the child. She was hounding me all the time, and had voluntarily surrendered the child."

"Who got her to give up the child?"

"The doctors."

"And they're your father's lawyers?"

"Well, yes."

"And his cousins?"

"Yes, sir."

"Were you living with your father in West Sixty-first street Dec. 31, 1899?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you tell Daniel McGrath, the elevator boy, that morning that there was a crazy woman coming there, and that you had to get her?"

"I let her in."

"I may have done so."

Pollock said that he suggested to his father to have a policeman remove Ellen from the house and his father's clerk, Ellen, met her with the policeman at Fifth street.

"Didn't you interfere?"

"No, sir."

"Haven't you sworn to love, cherish and protect your wife until death should you part?"

"I did not."

"Did you not know of her delicate condition?"

"I did then."

"Her second child was born soon afterwards?"

"I heard so."

"You were not present?"

"No, sir."

"You clothed her and furnished her with food then?"

"I don't know."

"Did you?"

"No, sir."

"You abandoned her, then, didn't you?"

"I did."

Since Jan. 1, 1891, when he abandoned his wife, Pollock said that he had earned \$200 and \$300. His father had probably \$100,000. He said that he had a great deal more. How much he didn't know, as he never kept track of it.

Col. James carried Pollock on an ex-

tended trip through the West in 1891, ending finally in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he made his home. Part of the time he spent in hunting in Nebraska and neighboring States.

"Who stood the expense?"

"There wasn't much expense. We lived on what we could shoot."

"No shooting, no living, eh?"

"Well, I lived."

During his "residence" in Sioux Falls Pollock swore that he came East on business, and went to Nyack, but did not come into New York City.

On several occasions he heard his wife was after him, and he "skipped" to Jersey. Finally he went back to Dakota and spent his time hunting and visiting.

"Did you see any savages?" asked Col. James.

"No, sir."

"Did you see any Indians?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see any squaws?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see any after you in Dakota?"

"No, sir."

"Did you see any money hunting?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't sell any skins or fashions?"

"No, sir."

Col. James took young Pollock on another series of fittings between South Dakota and New York, back to Elk River, Minn., where he was married to his present wife, May 16, 1893.

"Who paid all these expenses?"

"I did."

"From what you earned?"

"Partly, and from what I borrowed."

"What were the expenses of your divorce suit?"

"Twelve hundred dollars."

"Where did you get the money to pay them?"

"Mr. A. O. Salter loaned it to me."

"Did you pay him back?"

"Some of it."

"How much?"

"He takes sums now and then (confusedly)."

"Ten cents?" (The jury again laughed at the far-fetched story told by Pollock from Lawyer Salter.

"Well, hardly."

"Well, five cents, then?"

Young Pollock blushed his reply.

On redirect examination Pollock said that his wife forced him, by threats to marry her. After they separated, he swore, his wife never asked him to come and live with her.

He swore that his father, after he had confessed his escapade to him, had given him as much as \$25 to go and give to his wife, and other sums at other times. He himself had paid the expenses attending the birth of the first child.

Pollock also swore that on one occasion his wife had threatened him with a revolver.

On cross-examination Col. James drew out the fact that Pollock didn't leave his wife until he was married to her, whether the \$25 before he reached his wife or not. He gave it to Lawyer Salter, who gave it to F. McIntyre, who gave it to Mr. Whelan, who Pollock supposed, had given it to Mrs. Pollock's cousin.

Alexander Pollock, the defendant, was the next witness. He swore that he had been the plaintiff since 1891, when he became a servant in his family.

He first knew of his son's marriage June 25, 1891, when a telephone message came from his office saying that a woman with a child was there claiming that she was Eddie's wife.

Mr. Pollock hustled downtown as fast as he could. The woman was soon Eddie came in and, although Mr. Pollock didn't say so, it is probable that he was right, or else give her a final decision as to what he would do.

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LILLIAN IS THEIR FRIEND.

Gillette and Burt Held for Stealing in the Charities Building.

Miss Stevens Goes to the Tombs Court to See Them.

Detectives Armstrong and Dowling arraigned two well-dressed men in the Tombs Police Court this morning on a charge of grand larceny.

One of them, Harry Gillette, of 329 East Twenty-first street, the police say, is well known to them as having served terms in Elmira and the Penitentiary.

Last week he was acquitted of the charge of keeping an opium joint by the judges in the Court of Special Sessions.

The other prisoner, William Campbell Burt, alias Reed, was the detective said, wanted about six months ago for snuffing.

While awaiting the making out of the complaints this morning, Burt sat talking to a familiarly dressed woman who was said to be Lillian Stevens, who was arrested last November in the raid on the Boston place at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue.

The complaint in the case to day was by Robert W. Hubbard, Superintendent of the Charity Organization, at Twenty-second street and Fourth avenue.

About two months ago Mr. E. McKay Holly, of Stamford, Conn., presented a collection of antique gems, ancient jewelry and pottery, valued at \$5,000, to the Charities Organization for their benefit.

The goods were on exhibition and sale on the third floor of the Charities Building, on Twenty-second street, and were in charge of the Misses Jackson.

On May 26 Gillette and Burt went into the place and asked a saleswoman named Reynolds to show them some jewelry.

While they were looking at the gems Gillette told the young woman that he wished to examine some pottery in the opposite corner of the room.

She went with him leaving Burt standing alone at the jewelry case. In a few minutes both men discovered that the urgent business appointments and left the building hurriedly.

A few minutes later Miss Reynolds missed a rare intaglio bracelet valued at \$350, and a cameo ring valued at \$100.

The detective McLaughlin was immediately notified, and Burt was arrested on Wednesday in Twenty-seventh street, and Gillette at his own residence yesterday.

No trace of the missing jewelry has been discovered.

At the examination this morning Gillette acknowledged that he and Burt were in the Charities Building on May 26, although up to this morning he denied having ever been in the place.

While the men were waiting for trial, Lillian Stevens and another young woman, who were visiting the prisoners, left the court-room in company with Detectives Armstrong and Dowling.

TOOK A DRUGGIST'S POWERS.

Death of a Baby in Brooklyn to Be Investigated.

Coroner Kene, of Brooklyn, made an investigation this morning in the death of the five-months-old baby of John Walsh, at 77 front street, who died yesterday morning after having taken powders prescribed by Albert A. Hornby, a druggist, at 20 Hicks street.

The baby was taken ill Tuesday, and Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, who could not afford to have a physician, went to Druggist Hornby and he gave the child a few light powders.

Dr. Trudwell, who answered the call, refused to prescribe for the child.

Coroner Kene says that he thinks the druggist's action was improper, although an investigation may develop other facts in the case.

M. L. DOREMUS SUSPENDS.

Yonkers Real Estate Man Surprises Business Circles.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 23.—Business circles in this city were startled to-day to learn of the suspension of M. L. Doremus, one of the largest real estate speculators in the place.

His liabilities, as known at present, aggregate \$20,000. His assets are not more than \$10,000.

He was taken to the estate of ex-Judge Townsend Wadell, of New York City.

Mr. Doremus is at present absent from the city, but it is believed that he will return in a few days and resume business.

Found Dead Beside the Track.

The body of an unknown man was found early this morning along the east-bound track of the Erie Railroad near Pencks Creek, Jersey City. The deceased was about forty-five years old, five feet eight inches in height, with light hair and mustache. It is supposed that he was jolted off or jumped from a car. The body was removed to the morgue.

Broke His Neck in a Fit.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—Richard Terhune, aged sixty, while driving over the city street crossing of the Erie Railroad, in this city, this morning was seized with an apoplectic fit and falling from the wagon broke his neck. The body was removed to the morgue.

Child Dies of Her Burns.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—Ethel Sutton, three years old, of 341 Hamilton avenue, this city, died today of burns received last evening while playing about a house in the street.

Newark Grocers Fall.

NEWARK, N. J., June 23.—Heller & Metz, wholesale grocers, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities will not exceed \$6,000.

LOST WITH 400 MEN.

British Flagship Victoria Sunk in Collision on Tripoli.

HIT BY THE CAMPERDOWN.

Vice-Admiral Tryon, of the Mediterranean Fleet, One of the Victims.

NO TIME FOR RESCUES.

The Victoria Went to the Bottom Fifteen Minutes After the Crash.

LONDON, June 23.—A most terrible calamity has befallen the British battleship Victoria, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

The Victoria, which flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off Tripoli by the British battleship Camperdown, also belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, and under the command of Capt. Charles Johnstone. The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents.

The immense hull of the Victoria at once began to settle, and before those on board of her could cast loose the small boats she went to the bottom, carrying down with her nearly all on board. Some of the officers and crew managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel, and were rescued. Among those lost is Vice-Admiral Tryon.

The first reports of the disaster stated that about two hundred men had been drowned, but later despatches show that the loss of life was far greater, not less than four hundred of the officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with the ship.

The Victoria was a twin-screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000-horse power. She mounted fifteen guns.

The Camperdown is also a first-class twin-screw battleship. She is of 10,600 tons and 11,500-horse power, and carries ten guns.

Admiral Sir George Tryon was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean Station. He became a Vice-Admiral Aug. 20, 1891.

Rear-Admiral Albert H. Markham, of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the Rear-Admiral in the Mediterranean, has telegraphed to the Admiralty from Tripoli, Syria, under date of to-day, as follows:

"I regret to report that while manoeuvring off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided. The Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom upmost. The Camperdown's ram struck the Victoria forward of the turret on the starboard side.

"Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved. The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but it is serious and will necessitate her going on dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta."

According to the Navy List the principal officers of the Victoria were: Vice-Admiral, Sir George Tryon; Captain, Maurice A. Bourke; Commander, Charles L. Outley; Chaplain, Rev. Samuel S. O. Morris; Fleet Surgeon, Thomas Bolster; Fleet Paymaster, Valentine D. J. Rickard; Fleet Engineer, Felix Foreman.

The complement of officers and crew of the Victoria comprised 600 men.

The list of officers drowned includes, besides Vice-Admiral Tryon, Chaplain Morris, Lieut. Munro, Fleet Paymaster Rickard, Fleet Engineer Foreman, Engineer Harding, Assistant Engineer Deadman, Hatherly and Seaton, Gunner Howell, Boatwain Barnard, Carpenter Beall, Midshipmen Inglis, Grievie, Fawkes, Lanyon, Henley, Gambier and Scarlett, Cadet Stooks and Clerks Allen and Savage.

As soon as the officers of the Victoria saw that there was danger of their ship foundering, orders were given to close the collision bulkheads, in order to keep the water in the compartment into which the Camperdown had shoved her ram. The sailors tried to obey the or-



Any One Who Cannot Pick Out Weather to Suit Him Here Must Be Hard to Please.

der, but the ship was making water too fast to allow of closing the bulkheads, and while the men were still trying to shut them the vessel, with her immense guns and heavy top hamper, turned over and carried them down.

As soon as the news of the disaster became known in London the Duke of Edinburgh, who was lately promoted to the position of Admiral of the Fleet, visited the Admiralty and conferred with the officials there.

A meeting of the Admiralty Board was held, and a telegram of instructions was sent to Rear-Admiral Markham.

The news of the calamity has caused the most intense excitement, not only among those who had friends on board the ill-fated ship, but among all the population. The Admiralty Office in Whitehall is besieged by relatives and friends of the officers and crew, reporters seeking further details of the disaster, and throngs of people attracted by curiosity.

So dense was the throng in the vicinity that the Admiralty officials were compelled to summon the police to restrain the crowd.

All official telegrams in regard to the loss of the ship will be sent at once to the Queen at Windsor Castle. As soon as Her Majesty received Rear-Admiral Markham's despatch, she gave orders for the postponement of the state ball that was to have taken place at Buckingham Palace to-night.

Mr. Gladstone was greatly shocked when he was informed of the sinking of the Victoria and the great loss of life that had attended the foundering of the vessel. The Prime Minister informed the House of Commons of the accident, and paid a most glowing tribute to the worth of Vice-Admiral Tryon.

Mr. Gladstone said that there were 611 officers, seamen and boys and 107 marines on board the ship. It was feared of this total of 718 souls that 430 had been lost.

A change had recently been made in the commander attached to the Victoria, Charles L. Outley having been detached and succeeded by Commander Felli-combe, who was saved, as were also Captain the Hon. Maurice A. Bourke and fifteen other officers.

The first despatches concerning the accident led to the belief that the disaster had occurred off the coast of Tripoli, in Northern Africa. Later advices show that the scene of the calamity was near Tripoli, a seaport town on the Eastern Mediterranean, fifty miles northeast of Beyrout, Syria, and a comparatively short distance from the island of Cyprus.

In January of last year the Victoria ran aground off the Greek coast, near Platea, and she was only floated off after an immense amount of labor and large expense.

It was said that this accident was due to carelessness. A boat's crew from the Victoria was sent to mark with a buoy a shoal, the existence of which was known to the Victoria's officers. The shoal is a narrow one, and extends out from the Greek shore. The boat's crew was instructed to proceed along the shoal from the shore until ten fathoms of water was reached, and then to mark the spot with a buoy.

When within a hundred yards of the end the boat got off the shoal, and as the next sounding showed ten fathoms

of water the buoy was anchored. The Victoria then came along at a good rate of speed at right angles to the shoal to take a position for torpedo practice, and, passing well outside the buoy, struck the shoal and remained fast.

The Hon. Maurice Bourke, Captain of the Victoria, and a son of the late Earl of Mayo, who is the youngest post captain in the British Navy, was held responsible for the accident, and was severely reprimanded by a court-martial.

ADMIRAL TRYON'S CAREER.

He Had Been in the Navy Since the Days of the Crimean War.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Sir George Tryon, the Vice-Admiral who went down in his flagship, the Victoria, was one of the best-known of British naval officers. Commander Chidwick, now in charge of the naval intelligence office here, was well acquainted with him during his residence in London as United States naval attaché, and he speaks in terms of high praise of the Admiral's character and ability.

His name first appears on the naval list way back in the days of the Crimean war, where he served in the Crimean war before Sebastopol during the winter of 1853-54 in the trenches, where he was wounded. He was present at all the operations before Sebastopol, and at the capture of Kinburn.

He received medals for distinction, and was specially mentioned in despatches for services as director of transport during the Abyssinian war in 1868. He was private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty from 1871-74; received various orders of knighthood and received the approval of the Government for the manner in which he discharged his duties on the coast of Tunis and in the Halifax Commission of Inquiry in 1881.

He became Acting Permanent Secretary to the Admiralty in 1882, and Permanent Secretary in the following year. In 1884 he became Commander-in-Chief on the Australian station, and after a brief attempt at a Parliamentary career he was made Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves in 1888. He commanded one of the opposing fleets in the naval maneuvers in 1888, '89 and '90, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean forces Aug. 20, 1891.

THERE IS HOPE AT TONAWANDA.

Citizens' Committee Formulates a Plan to End the Strike.

BUFFALO, June 23.—All is quiet at Tonawanda to-day, but Col. Welch says the lumbermen could do no work if the militia were not there.

The committee of citizens has drafted a plan for a settlement of the trouble independently of the Lumber-Shovers' Union. It was said to be favored by both sides, and there are hopes of its adoption to-day. It provides for dividing the workmen into gangs, and equalizing the hours and payments.

STATE SENATOR ERWIN ILL.

Overwork Has Broken Down Potsdam's Republican Ward-Horse.

WATERTOWN, June 23.—State Senator George Z. Erwin is very ill at his home at Potsdam, and is reported to be in a critical condition.

His heart, digestive organs and nervous system have been weakened by overwork, and it is said that nothing but rest and quiet for many weeks will enable him to recover.

THE FORD'S THEATRE HORROR.

Secretary Lamont Decides to Have No Military Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Lamont this morning issued an order dissolving the military court of inquiry ordered in connection with the Ford's theatre disaster and will leave the civil authorities to deal with the case.

HAD DRINKS BETWEEN ACTS.

Mrs. Savin's Sister-in-Law Testifies Against Her.

Swears that She and Dr. Munda's Vero Like Lovers.

Belle W. Savin's suit for limited divorce from her lawyer husband, Thomas L. Savin, who makes a counter charge of infidelity, was resumed before Judge McAdam in the superior court to-day.

The introduction of evidence for the defendant was continued. Savin's attorney finished his testimony after a brief sitting and his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Wallace, of Baltimore, was called.

She was visiting at her brother's house in New York and noticed a marked familiarity between Mrs. Savin and Dr. Munda, and, in fact, thought they seemed like lovers.

Dr. Munda's wife, she understood, was in the south at the time.

Witness went to the theatre with Munda and his sister-in-law on one occasion. She noticed that Munda and Mrs. Savin were pressing hands during the performance, and that they insisted on going out to drink between the acts. At the close of the first act Mrs. Savin laid her hand on Munda's arm and said:

"Come, let's go to a drink."

Witness took ginger ale, the drinks of the others being stronger.

They went out again and this time "three whiskies" were ordered.

Mrs. Wallace said she would not drink whiskey, and did not see the others drink the contents of the third glass.

She said she saw Munda and Mrs. Savin, who were alone, go to the dining-room, where Mr. Munda was sitting at a table, and saw Mrs. Savin leave her own room, wearing a white dress, and go into the dining-room, where Mr. Munda was sitting at a table, and saw Mrs. Savin leave her own room, wearing a white dress, and go into the dining-room, where Mr. Munda was sitting at a table.

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FOUGHT HARD TO DIE.

Policeman Crystal's Brave Rescue of a Woman Trying to Drown.

Mrs. Keyes Jumped Overboard While Temporarily Insane.

Desperate Struggle in the Water Witnessed by a Daughter.

In the North River, between piers 34 and 35, there was witnessed at an early hour this morning a struggle for life and death between a woman who wanted to drown herself and a brave policeman who had gone to save her. The would-be suicide fought her rescuer in the water, and both would have gone down but for the timely arrival of a boatman and another citizen.

The woman who attempted suicide was Mrs. Michael Keyes, wife of Michael Keyes, an overman on the Old Dominion steamship dock. She is thirty-nine years old. They live at 40 Beach street, and have several children.

About 1:25 A. M. Policeman Thomas J. Crystal, of the Prince street station, was standing at the corner of Canal and West streets, when he noticed two women coming up West street. One was a stout woman, and the other a young girl, about eighteen, who was carrying a baby.

They walked across West street, and stopped for a few minutes near the Savannah steamship pier. Then they went a short distance further, and stopped at the bulkhead between piers 34 and 35.

Policeman Crystal watched them, as it was unusual to see a woman out with a baby in such a night. Suddenly the stout woman left her companion's side and without a word jumped overboard. My mother jumped overboard," cried the girl.

The electric light in West street threw its rays out on the water, and the policeman saw the woman struggling in the slip between the two piers.

Crystal threw off his coat and vest, took his revolver from his pocket and jumped in after the would-be suicide.

Before he sprang over a bystander came to his aid, and the policeman, seeing Crystal's body. He held on to the other end of it, intending to pull the officer out with the woman, but the rope was too short, and when Crystal jumped he dragged the "boose end out of the water."

The woman in the water had been carried a short distance from the bulkhead, and the policeman saw her head above water. He swam towards her and swam a little distance away to regain his strength.

Crystal swam toward her and she attempted to bring her ashore, but she fought him off again and screamed: "Don't you let me drown!"

The policeman's clothes had kept her afloat, and she was able to hold on to the rope. She was almost exhausted, and both would probably have gone down but for the rescue which came just at that time.

The young woman with the baby had kept up an incessant screaming while the policeman was struggling with the woman in the water.

Fredrick Palmer, a young man who was with the policeman, saw the woman in the water, and he was a member of the firm of Palmer, Riversburg & Co., commission merchants at 169 Reade street, and he saw the woman in West street when he heard the screams.

He ran down on the slip where he saw the woman, and he saw the policeman man known along the river as "Jim the boatman," they got in the latter's boat and pulled the woman out of the water, supporting the woman in the water.

They pulled the policeman into the boat, and tried to get the woman ashore, but she was so heavy they could not lift her in the boat. They dragged her through the water to the pier where, with assistance, they got her on board. She was conscious, but unable to talk. She said she had jumped overboard because she was "insane."

"My husband is the cause of all this," she said.

The sisters have not stirred since their arrival home, but are kept very busy receiving callers.

Marshall Richard and Mayor O'Connell are receiving some astonishing claims, most of them being for the cost of the clothing and other works of which he was treated.

Among the curiosities the Marshal has received is a large leather medal from New York State.

LOANED \$400,000 TO HIMSELF.

Plankinton Bank's President Made a Good Thing of It.

MILWAUKEE, June 23.—An analysis of the Plankinton Bank statement, filed by Assistant William Washington, shows that President H. C. Plankinton loaned from the bank \$400,000 to himself in 1899.

Of this sum \$275,000 was loaned to himself and \$125,000 to the Milwaukee Press and Telegraph Works, of which he was treasurer.

His heart, digestive organs and nervous system have been weakened by overwork, and it is said that nothing but rest and quiet for many weeks will enable him to recover.

THE FORD'S THEATRE HORROR.

Secretary Lamont Decides to Have No Military Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Lamont this morning issued an order dissolving the military court of inquiry ordered in connection with the Ford's theatre disaster and will leave the civil authorities to deal with the case.